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THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month; Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

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THE ABOVE RULES WILL BE INDEFINITELY ADHERED TO. ADVERTISEMENTS NOT EXCEEDING FOURTEEN LINES WILL BE INSERTED ONE TIME FOR ONE DOLLAR, AND TWENTY-FIVE LINES FOR EACH SUBSEQUENT INSERTION; THOSE OF GREATER LENGTH IN PROPORTION. COURT ORDERS AND JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE CHARGED 25 PER CENT HIGHER THAN ABOVE RATES. A REASONABLE REDUCTION WILL BE MADE TO ABOVE RATES FOR THE YEAR. ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD, WILL ALSO APPEAR IN THE WEEKLY PAPER, FREE OF CHARGE.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, FEB. 5, 1883.

"THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW."

The Washington Union is out in some deservedly severe strictures upon the so-called Democratic Review. This periodical was once sound and reliable, and was regarded with pride by the Democracy generally as a faithful exponent of Democratic principles. For the last twelve months, however, it has been wandering in strange and new paths. It has assailed many of the prominent and honored members of the party, because they refused to subscribe to its peculiar doctrines; and it now seeks to commit the party, for which it has no right to speak, to a line of policy in relation to Cuba that would, if followed, not only injure the fair name of the Republic but prostrate the party for years to come. It says, broadly, that Cuba must be taken possession of by the United States—that the island will inevitably fall into our hands, and it might as well be laid hold of now! This the Washington Union justly denounces as "buccanery morality."

We are for Cuba at the right time and in the right way. The prize, it is true, is a glittering and a tempting one; but treaties must not be broken—good faith—"the bond"—we are under to respect the claims of a nation with which we are at peace, must be observed. Leaning on our shores, and "laving her beautiful feet in the sea, the superb slave still dreams in the sun." When she wakes to liberty, or when others stretch forth the hand to obtain and wield against this country, the immense advantages which her resources and her position afford, then the hour for action by our government will have come. We sympathize most deeply with the oppressed Cubans, and we should hail with joy the independence of the island and the consequent overthrow of Spanish rule. This is the feeling, we are confident, of the whole American people. But liberty, to be enjoyed, must be won—won either in battle, or in a prolonged contest by the masses against aristocratic or kingly power.

We cordially concur with the Union when it says: "It is our ambition that the Republic shall grow with the progress of natural development, and not by the spasmodic effort of an ungovernable and destructive impulse. We wish its resources to be developed and its dominion extended, not by plunder and piracy, but by honest industry and legitimate expansion. Therefore, whilst we abhor the buccanery morality and reprobate the insane policy of the Democratic Review, we have yet been the zealous advocate of every measure contemplating a safe, rational, and honorable acquisition of territory."

CONGRESS.

On Monday last, the 31st January, the death of the Hon. Alexander Buell, a member of the House from New York, was announced in the two Houses; and after the passage of the usual Resolutions they adjourned till Tuesday.

In the Senate, on Tuesday the 1st, several private bills were passed, among them one for the relief of Brevet Major General Bennett Riley. The resolutions from the Committee on Foreign Relations concerning the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, were debated by Mr. Mason. In the House of Representatives Mr. Dunham, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back, with amendments, the Senate bill amendatory of the act concerning certain coins of the United States. The Senate bill concerning bail in civil cases in the District of Columbia was passed; and afterwards the Army bill was considered in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

We present to-day a portion of the recent Address of Mr. Clingman to his constituents. The whole of it will appear in our next Weekly.

Mr. Clingman deals most destructive blows upon the Abolition, Free Soil, Scott party. No wonder the Raleigh Register writhes and twists under the infliction. The Editor may continue to discharge his popyans at Mr. Clingman, but they will have no more effect than if leveled against Gibraltar.

In the third paragraph of Mr. Rencher's Card, in reply to M. Q. Waddell, published in our issue of the 26th January, is the following quotation—"but the record furnished no evidence that he had paid any taxes whatever." It should have been—"but the record furnished no evidence that he paid any taxes whatever."

NEW YORK "CRYSTAL PALACE."

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following communication, and we invite to its suggestions the attention of our fellow-citizens of the State generally. We hope to see the enlightened and patriotic views presented by Mr. McRae, fully carried out. Who will respond to his eloquent appeals? Who will step forward and aid in making the necessary arrangements to have the State represented at the next World's Fair in New York? We repeat the language of Mr. McRae, "by a timely and concerted effort North Carolina has it in her power to present, in that universal assemblage, tokens of power, wealth, skill, and intelligence, which will command for her an extensive fame and universal admiration." But to the letter of our Correspondent:

DEAR SIR:—WILMINGTON, January 31, 1883.

Having had many occasions to commend the "true North Carolina spirit" which pervades your paper, and having been in you a devoted lover of her reputation and character, I have ventured to address you, and through you our fellow citizens generally upon a subject of interest to us all. It is well known that the citizens of our great commercial emporium, (New York), following the example of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, have determined in the ensuing Spring to open in their city an Exhibition for the display of the industrial products of the world. For the reception of such articles as her agriculturists can offer for inspection samples of corn, wheat, rice, cotton and tobacco equal to any and superior to most that will be there on exhibition. Her turpentine of the purest virgin dip will be unequalled—her naval stores would not be excelled. Her lofty pine will furnish shafts of timber that would excite admiration; while her mineral developments are worthy of exhibition at any world's fair—possessing as she does coal, iron, copper, silver, quicksilver and gold, black lead, precious stones, marble, granite, lime and marl. What State or what people could present so varied, remarkable and extraordinary specimens? An article of furniture from the Leopards marble near Charlotte, would attract observation and amply repay the constructor. The display of her produce of a mineral kind would disclose their excellence, invite investigation and reward the owners of lands by an increase of their value, and add to the prosperity of the State by increasing immigration. And can the mechanic and manufacturing interests of North Carolina show nothing—nothing of skillful workmen? Is the water power bestowed by Providence on the latter given but for the purpose of money-making, and will not this class undertake something for the honor of the State; and may not the former elevate himself by an exhibition of artistic skill and enterprise? Is there no inventive genius in our midst to originate a discovery which would transmit his name to posterity along with the benefactors of his age? Surely now is the time for North Carolinians to bid their stagnant energies flow in a freer current—to bid their dormant faculties wake up and their sluggish spirits arouse. This is the age of progress and improvement. North Carolina should not only be up with the spirit of the age, but known of men to be so. She has and is doing much for the development of her resources. Railroads well built, thoroughly stocked and equipped, are in full operation in her borders, doing a profitable business. The completion of the Central Railroad to Charlotte will unlock the west and open her productions to the commerce of the world; and when the extension takes place from some point on that Road still further west, and again from Goldsboro' to Beaufort we shall be brought into short and direct communication with the rich valley of the Mississippi—with the mighty North-west—with the luxuriant South—and with our vast possessions in Oregon and on the Pacific. It should be the desire of our State to anticipate these surpassing movements and to place herself at once upon terms of acquaintanceship with those in connection with whom she may be called upon ere long to act such important part. Our citizens should take into consideration the importance of being present in force and with material at the forthcoming exhibition. In order to do so creditably an effort should be made at organization in the movement, articles worthy should be collected, placed in suitable charge, and such steps taken as will enable North Carolina to appear on this occasion in a manner worthy of herself. I have made these suggestions with a view to elicit public action on this matter, leaving to others more skilled to devise the plan and arrangements.

Very Truly,
D. K. McRAE.

NEW OCEAN STEAM LINES.

The English papers announce the formation of a company for the establishment of a new line of steamers from Liverpool to Brazil and the river Plate, South America. The vessels are to be seven propellers, 1,000 tons each. The ports included in the route are Lisbon, St. Vincent, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Montevideo. A new line has also been established in Liverpool between that port and Australia, to commence the present month.

The people of Northern Oregon have memorialized Congress in favor of a new Territorial government, to embrace all that part of Oregon lying north of the Columbia river. The present Territory of Oregon contains an area of 371,000 square miles, and its seacoast is 650 miles in extent. The proposed Territory north of the Columbia, contains an area of about 32,000 square miles.

CATHOLICISM IN ENGLAND. There are 648 churches, chapels, and stations in England and Wales—133 ditto in Scotland—ten colleges in England and one in Scotland; 75 convents and 17 religious houses in England, and grand total of priests, including Bishops, 1,039.

Billy Bowlegs, it is said, has been "deposed." We do not know how this is; but we do know that the Editor of the Register, after demolishing Mr. Clingman in a half column article, retired with precipitation to the City of Wilmington to hear Ole Bull.

FURTHER CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The details in our California papers to the 1st January, possess considerable interest, though we have given the principal news in brief by telegraph. The story of the murder of Col. Jack or Catherine Hayes by a man named Jones, was entirely a mistake. The only thing in the papers on which it can be founded is the statement that a man named Wm. K. Jones, was hung by the people at Sacramento for murder. His victim's name was Peter McGaffigan, a name very unlike Hayes, certainly.

THE FREMONT CLAIM. The most important decision yet made by the Board of Land Commissioners was rendered on the 30th ult., confirmatory of the claims of John C. Fremont, to the rancho Las Mariopas, embracing a tract of ten square leagues of land of Mariopas county. This claim is far more valuable property than any other in the State, and is the only one, we believe, that embraces fertile lands. It is this fact that gives it special importance. We are not aware (not having read the opinion) that any new points of law touching Mexican grants have been settled that have not already been established by decisions in other cases.

If Mr. Fremont gets possession of this estate, the grand stories of his immense wealth, which made even the millionaires of Europe stare, will be realized. But getting possession is the rub. The mineral lands of the claim are mostly occupied by miners, who are not likely to go off. We have no doubt but Mr. Fremont's claim is valid, otherwise it would not have been confirmed by the commissioners; but the decision will have to be confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States before Mr. Fremont and the claimants under him get possession.

NEWS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

[From the San Francisco Papers of January 1.] The present winter is conceded to be the most severe experienced in this country since it has been populated by Americans. During the last fortnight it has been raining and snowing continually in the mountains and valleys, and we are daily in receipt of accounts of disasters and suffering in all parts of the State. Communication through the mining region is almost entirely cut off, either by snow or overflowed streams.

The whole country between Tehama and Sacramento City was entirely under water, whilst Marysville was partly inundated, and though Sacramento City was well protected by a levee, the lower portions were submerged. The waters at the present time have subsided, although the rains still continue. On the mountain streams, the loss of mining implements has been great, and all work for the present suspended, and some few lives lost. The southern portion of the mining district has suffered equally with the northern. Stockton has been inundated partially. The flood has been universal, and the waters higher than in the memorable winter of 1849.

Many miners subsist entirely on beef and potatoes, whilst in other portions of the mines there are hundreds who have nothing at all but barely potatoes. In portions of Yuba and Sierra counties, the snow was already ten feet deep and still falling and the miners actually reduced to absolute want.

In one place they held a meeting and forced a tender to sell what flour he had on hand at 45 cents per pound, and all who were able to leave did so, thus leaving the provisions for those who were unable to find their way through the snows to the valleys. The accounts received may be greatly exaggerated—nevertheless, there is much suffering and distress, and it is not improbable that some may perish by starvation.

Several important decisions have been rendered in our courts, among which is the decision of the State Supreme Court, affirming the right of native-born citizens of land to the summary remedy of ejectment where they are disturbed by squatters.

The Land Commission are making considerable progress in the adjudication of claims. The Commission recognizes Col. Fremont's claim to the land in the Mariopas estate, but does not undertake to decide upon his title to the mineral wealth, which, as is well known, is embraced within the limits of the grant.

The landing of the Pilgrims was celebrated in due form on the 23d December.

The timely arrival of cargoes of flour, from Chili and elsewhere have caused a decline, and the excitement on the subject has consequently in a measure abated.

The State Legislature meets early next month, (4th January,) at Vallejo, the constitutional capital, and it is not improbable will hold its session there without attempting again a removal of the archives.

BISHOP IVES.

Bishop Ives, in attaching himself to the Roman Catholic Church, has parted voluntarily with a good living and a dignified position, and become a plain lay member. It cannot, therefore, be charged that he has been actuated in his course by mercenary motives. His sincerity no one can doubt, whatever may be thought or said as to the correctness of his judgment.

The ex-Bishop cannot become a priest in the Catholic Church, unless Mrs. Ives shall consent to enter a Convent; and even then he will be required to go through a regular course of Theological studies. Probably a Professorship in some Catholic College may be tendered him. We have no doubt he will be provided for by the Church to which he has attached himself.

If he should ever become a priest, his labors will be heavy and his salary quite small. The course of the ex-Bishop has excited much feeling in this State. The members of his former Church are—as might reasonably have been expected—indignant and mortified, while the subject has elicited much talk among other Churches and among men of the world generally.

But the gale will "die along the shore," and be forgotten. In a few months we shall have a calm. The bubble will disappear from the surface, and the waters will be smooth again. Those who are indignant will learn to be more charitable and merciful; and those who are mortified will forget the past in respect and regard for the new Bishop, his successor.

THE CALORIC SHIP. Capt. Ericson states, in a letter to the Philadelphia Board of Trade, that his vessel will shortly proceed to Norfolk, in compliance with the wish of the Secretary of the Navy; and that he will visit Philadelphia thereafter, if at all convenient to do so.

THE TABLE EXPERIMENT.

The New York Commercial Advertiser has the following on this subject:

"In the family of a friend of ours, several attempts have been made to dine the sort of table-moving, chair-dancing, and other trunks of household furniture, which form part of the spirit-rapping exhibitions. Last evening they succeeded perfectly. Standing around a small table, five or six members of the family kept their hands upon its surface for a considerable time, until the magnetic current between themselves and the table was established.

They then found that by holding the hand a short distance from the table, attraction remained in full force. The table, without being touched, was thus lifted, or made to lean over at an angle of forty-five degrees, and subsequently followed the operators to some distance.

The table on which the young people experimented was a very small one. We presume that when the experiment has been a few times repeated, the table will yield to the attractive force with more ready and wonderful agility. There can be no doubt that it is magnetized, and if so, each trial, we believe, will increase the power of attraction. This, we take it, solves the whole seeming mystery of the "spiritual" imposition which has been practised to long upon the credulous and superstitious.

The moving of tables by an unseen power has always been accounted a greater feat than the producing of sound. We have no doubt that the same agent can produce both effects. The imposture consists in the pretence of supernatural intercommunications. We hope soon to hear that, the key being discovered, the whole imposition has come to an end. Of the boldness of the imposture we have heard, and have given illustrations; and probably the rappers will find some dupes even in spite of evidence of their fraud."

The Wilmington Herald says:

"The experiments alluded to in the above extract have been tested here and with more or less success. Small pine tables under the influence of some power or other, call it what you will, have been made to move from one part of a room to another, to stand upon one or two legs, and to be controlled more or less by the will. We have not yet seen these things but upon the evidence of those who have, we are compelled to believe in the truth of the experiments. We do not entertain the idea for a moment that the witnesses are either mistaken, willfully misrepresent, or are guilty of collusion. In fact, in these smart days we know not what to disbelieve, and are almost prepared to swallow any new theory however strange or apparently impossible. This candid confession, will, of course, provoke a smile from those superior intelligences who dismiss a subject they cannot comprehend with the brief expletive 'Hem,' and dub those 'fools' who yield to the evidence of their senses, and are disposed to give all new theories a trial in the search of truth."

WASHINGTON EQUESTRIAN STATUE.

Clarke Mills is already engaged, it is said, in his preparations for the colossal statue of Washington. A Correspondent of the Boston Post says:

"He has procured the large open space necessary near the present national monument, and is laying out the grounds on an extensive scale. He will have his own foundry, workshops and structures of all kinds. In the progress of his great enterprise he proposes to connect with it an American school of art, in which he will teach young artists the principles of sculpture, and for such compensation as they may be able to render him by their services.

They can form some faint idea of the magnitude of Mills's proposed statue to Washington, when I tell you that the head of the horse is to measure twelve feet from the tip of his nose to the tip of his ear. That the body be, when such is to be the head! And how splendid must colossal horse and rider appear, as they stand erect on a monument fifty or a hundred feet high!

It has been suggested that the present national monument had better be furnished to Mr. Mills for this purpose. The idea is worthy of reflection by the people."

CADETS AT LARGE.

The following Cadets at West Point have been appointed by President Fillmore:

Joseph L. K. Smith, son of a deceased officer of the Army.
S. S. Heitzel, son of a deceased officer of the Army.
Henry W. Fowler, son of a deceased officer of the Army.
Presley O. Craig, son of the Colonel of Ordnance.
Edwin Turner, son of Lieut. T. Turner, of the Navy.
Thomas W. Thurston, of New Jersey.
Andrew Jackson, Jr., of Tennessee.
Charles C. Amory, of Massachusetts.
Lawrence King, of New York.
John T. Magruder, of Virginia.
*Robert Andrews, of Delaware.
*Clarence Derriek, of District of Columbia.

*Conditionally appointed, to take effect should vacancies occur in June.

SALE OF A FACTORY. The Amesbury (Mass.) Manufacturing Company have sold out their establishment to Salisbury Manufacturing Company. The price paid for the real estate and machinery was \$100,000. The Amesbury Company have on hand goods finished and unfinished to the amount of \$100,000, and about \$50,000 in cash. The stockholders will receive by this sale about \$1,300 per share. The original cost of the shares was \$1,000.

It seems, then, that the Tariff of 1846 has "ruined" the shares in this Factory from \$1,000 up to \$1,300!

BANK TAX IN OHIO. There is much excitement in Ohio in relation to the tax on Banking Institutions. Many of the banks have refused to pay the amount for which they are assessed, and are resolved to test the constitutionality of the law. The tax collector having forcibly entered the Bank at Salem, after a desperate resistance on the part of the officers, he seized on \$5,000 in gold, for the amount of taxes due, a member of the Legislature of the State has reported a bill—which the papers style the "crow-bar bill"—to legalize this mode of collection, by making it the duty of all collectors, where payment is refused by any bank, to break open vaults, chests, desks, &c., and take out the amount due.

THE SCHOOLMASTER WANTED. The following is a copy of a bill sent to a gentleman sometime since: asafada, - - - - 1 50
atacinomogin, - - - - 50
- - - - 9 00

Can any of our readers interpret it? At first we took it for apothecary's Latin; judge our surprise, then, when the key was given to us, to find the inscrutable items were simply these: "A horse half a day," and "a taking on him home again."

Can any of our readers beat that? Governor Reid has appointed Samuel F. Adams, Jr., his Private Secretary, in place of William H. Jones, resigned.

On Board the U. S. Mail Steam Ship, Black Warrior, of Bahia Honda, Coast of Cuba.

DEAR SIR:—A leisure moment allows me the opportunity of addressing you a note.

The recollection of the scenes enacted near the spot whence this is addressed to you fills me with memories of a melancholy character; yet believe me, the day will come when Bahia Honda, Cardenas, and other places will be held sacred to the cause of liberty and freedom.

We have just left the shores of Cuba, unhappy, down-trodden Cuba; but the day of her redemption draweth nigh. The oppressed Cubans look forward with earnest expectation that in less than four years their lovely island will cease to be the victim of Spanish cruelty and become a part of our glorious confederacy. The Spanish leeches that are sucking the life-blood of the Queen of the Antilles are anticipating their ejection at an early day, and are making the most of their brief sojourn by the most galling oppression on a suffering people; the Captain-General himself has had his bag and baggage, together with the archives of government tacked up to depart from the island at a moment's warning. "Let us be gone!" seems to be whispered through the courts of his lordly palace.

Without any preconceived design, a few Americans were assembled at a place of public resort in Havana, and among us was Capt. Grey, whose case has so greatly excited the sympathy of the Americans. The Captain was giving some account of the oppressive course pursued towards him by the Captain-General. "Why do you not appeal to your government for redress?" said an Englishman, who had joined the company, and there was a general silence, no one ventured a reply; we could not rely on our country by saying our government refuses to protect us. Christina, the Queen-mother of Spain, is as eagerly engaged in the scramble for the treasures of Cuba as is the most avaricious of her vassals on the island. She owns many of the most valuable plantations in Cuba; during the year past she engaged to deliver ten thousand slaves to the island by the 1st instant, but the active surveillance of the British cruisers intercepted her slaves, so that her agents were unable to comply with the contract, and were able to deliver only about six thousand. This shameful traffic is directly countenanced by government, notwithstanding the provisions of the solemn treaties to the contrary.

The day before our arrival at Havana the British frigate, Vesta, entered the harbor with three Spanish slaves as her prizes; we saw them all lying under the guns of the Vesta, which occasioned great wrath and mortification to the haughty Dons, who had been boasting that the British and French men-of-war in and around Havana were there for the protection of their rights. Her most Catholic majesty has put down every attempt of the people to relieve themselves of the yoke of Spanish tyranny.

Before visiting Cuba I had heard it said repeatedly that the natives of the island did not desire to separate from Spain. I doubted it then, now I know otherwise. "Senor," said a wealthy Creole to me, one day, "I am not allowed to use a fowling piece to drive away destructive birds from my premises, I cannot even carry a pocket pistol with me for self-protection." And can a people suffering such grievances be satisfied? The crown monopolizes every lucrative employment on the island, the best citizens can be sold by none but the agents of government—the steam tugs that take ships out of the harbor and into it are owned by Christina's agents. It may be expected that among the masses there are those who would betray their country for personal remuneration. But does our happy country show so similar a case of a state of freedom? Ah, said he, I see, but the masses could not be expected to exercise the privileges of citizenship until prepared for it by a regular process of naturalization, which might take ten or twenty years. Thus a great obstacle would be removed that now presents itself to the minds of the friends of Cuba and liberty. I would draw the attention of Mr. Venable to this view of the subject. Soon I hope to see the city, and will lay this matter before certain of our friends who, at present, are in the dark on the subject of the liberation of Cuba.

The ordinary limits of a letter like this preclude the mention of many interesting items that must be reserved for another and other communications. It was my happiness to make the acquaintance of Mr. Smith, the Secretary of the British Consulate. His kindness to the Americans who were imprisoned in the dungeons of the Vesta, when forsaken by our own Consul, will never be forgotten. When introduced to him by Judge Sharkey I could not help remarking, "I feel, Sir, that in pressing your hand I press that of a brother," to which he replied most feelingly. Smith is a noble fellow.

Many Americans visit Cuba for the benefit of their health, especially persons laboring under pulmonary disease; but the inconveniences resulting from peculiar and vexatious police regulations, and other considerations equally important to an invalid neutralize the good resulting from the genial influence of a balmy atmosphere. Let no one visit Cuba in quest of health under present circumstances.

The Black Warrior is a splendid sea boat, and her commander, Capt. Shufeldt, as clever a man as ever stood on a quarter deck. He seemed gratified to hear that North Carolina was as good a harbor as that of Beaufort. Capt. S. thinks that Beaufort is just the place where a line of Steampackets should communicate with Glasgow, and now is the time that we should move in the matter. Should such a line be started simultaneously with the extension of the Central Railroad it will not only make the stock of that road more valuable, but certainly give North Carolina that great desideratum so long needed, a large seaport town. Sit up our friends, Washington and Stevenson, on the matter. Doubtless the stock of a Steampacket Company could be disposed of in Craven, Lenoir, and Wayne Counties; the State would probably rest heavily in such an enterprise. I would write more, but for the present.

REVOIR.

HOGS PACKED IN THE WEST. The Cincinnati Price Current has obtained returns from the following States, in whole or in part, of the business in packing hogs during the last season. From the general tenor of their advices, the Price Current thinks there can be no doubt as the deficiency in weight, throughout Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, and a still greater deficiency in the yield of lard. The former, it thinks, is certainly five, and the latter ten per cent.

1851-2. 1852-3.
Ohio, 508,986 546,619
Indiana, 267,131 383,973
Kentucky, 198,500 317,000
Tennessee, 7,900 17,000
Illinois, 4,000 17,000

*Total, 985,616 1,281,884
Increase to fat, 296,274

The Price Current says provisions have continued to tend downwards in value, and at close bulk meats are fully one cent per pound and mess pork \$1.25 per barrel below the highest price of the season.

Mr. Payne Collier has just published a new edition of Shakespeare, which will soon supersede all others. It is printed from a copy of the second folio edition of 1632, containing 50,000 MS. corrections, which accidentally came into Mr. Collier's hands in the year 1849. All the errors are in ecstasies with it.

From the New York Evening Post.

PRESIDENT POLK'S RETIREMENT FROM WASHINGTON.—LETTER FROM PRESIDENT FILLMORE. The following letter from President Fillmore to a gentleman in this city finally disposes of an absurd imputation against the late President Polk, which has obtained some currency. Though Mr. Fillmore's note was written in reply to an inquiry from a friend of the deceased ex-President, and was not intended for publication, the gentleman to whom it was addressed felt that he would violate no confidence in placing it before the public:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR: Your note of yesterday came to hand this morning, and I hasten to do justice to a political opponent, who is now in his grave. You say that it was stated in your presence that President Polk was heartless and cold, and that one of his coldest acts was, that he vacated the White House several days before the President elect came to Washington, for fear of opening his heart, as to ask him to his house and table. It is due to Mr. Polk to say that I know this to be untrue. General Taylor and myself were both invited to dine with him, and did so with him before he left the White House, and I having doubt all the civilities ordinarily extended to the incoming administration were extended by President Polk to Gen. Taylor; and according to my recollection, he did not leave the White House till the 4th, or rather the 5th of March, which was Monday. The conclusion incident to the close of a session of Congress and the breaking up of house-keeping by the President's family must necessarily prevent any President from doing more than Mr. Polk did in the case of Gen. Taylor; and, if I am rightly informed, many of his predecessors did not do so much. I am, respectfully, yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

DEEP PLOUGHING SECURITY AGAINST DROUGHT. We have the testimony, upon this subject, of one of the best South Carolina planters to this effect. In speaking of the severe drought which has prevailed during the last summer, he says: "My crop has been cut every where one-half. Others adjoining me have been cut off two-thirds, or more. I think deep ploughing and manure have made the difference between drought, and on similar lands I shall beat them three to one. I broke up my thinnest farm lands last winter, eight inches deep, and I think all land about here will be touched an inch or two deeper next spring than it ever was before."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. I am sorry to state the grave illness of Joseph Gales, Esq., the veteran editor of the National Intelligencer. Mr. Gales is the Dean of the whig press of this country, and as a political essayist has no equal any where in the country. The latest news from Col. King is not so gratifying as the previous accounts, and fears begin to be entertained about his recovery.

The highest mark of respect has been paid to Gen. Pierce by a resolution passed at a meeting of the citizens of Washington, to omit the usual inauguration ball, and other festive that custom has sanctioned on the coming in of a new administration.

Corr. Ball. Sun.

HIGH PRICES. The Point Coupee (La.) Echo of the 15th has the following facts with regard to the present value of negroes: "At a succession sale which we attended on Monday last, we were struck at the extraordinary high prices at which the negroes were sold. The terms were fifteen per cent. cash, and the balance on a credit of one and two years. On these conditions, we saw ordinary negroes sold for over \$1200, and field hands at over \$1400. When we consider that our population is entirely destitute of banking facilities, these prices prove a degree of agricultural prosperity of which we may well be proud."

RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR HOUSTON, OF TEXAS. We take great pleasure in announcing that on the 15th instant, the Hon. Sam. Houston, of Texas, was re-elected to the Senate of the United States for the term of six years from the 4th of March next, by a vote almost unanimous. The legislature of Texas has thus testified its high appreciation of the eminent public services of the man whose name is prominently associated with what is most eventful and glorious in her history.

Washington Union.

Fenelon observed to a priest who was complaining to him of the dances of the peasantry, "My friend, neither you nor myself need to dance, we can be happy in our own way; but if dancing makes these poor people happy, who have so few sources of enjoyment, why should they not dance?"

Discharge of Neli.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31. Richard Neal, the negro man charged with enticing slaves from Anne Arundel county, Md., was this morning discharged from custody by the Supreme Court, the agent of Maryland not being in attendance.

[The agent for the State of Maryland, Mr. John Lamb, was so badly beaten by the negroes at Chester that he could not attend, having gone home by the advice of his physicians.]

Condition of the Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1. Cotton—sales of 1,500 bales at steady rates. Lined oil—sales of 31,000 galls. at 76 cents. Coffee—sales of 1,500 bags Rio at 64 a 24 cents, and 72 for St. Domingo. Whisky—sales of 650 bbls. at 25 cents. Pork—sales of 500 bbls. at \$18 25 for mess, and \$15 87 for prime. Beef—sales of 400 bbls. at \$13 25 a \$15 30. Sales of 400 bbls. beef mess at \$15 a \$15 75. Lard—sales of 1,000 bbls. at 10 1/2 a 11 cents; sales in kegs at 11 a 11 1/2. Bulk meat—sales of 150 bbls. at 10 a 10 1/2 cts. for hams, and 7 a 7 1/2 for shoulders. Butter firm at 15 a 18 cents. Flour—best extra 10,000 bbls. at 5 25 a 5 56 for State, 5 68 a 5 85 for Genesee and 5 75 a 5 87 for Southern. Wheat—sales of 7,000 bushels at \$1 31 1/2 for Western white and 1 23 a 1 35 for Southern. Corn—sales 3,000 bushels old yellow at 70 cents.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1. Sales of 11,000 bales of cotton yesterday. The market firm at 9 1/2 for middling. Coffee—holders of Rio are asking 3 a 3 1/2 advance. Mess pork is dull and declining at \$16 25. Sterling Exchange 8 a 8 1/4.

We copy the following for the benefit of the "young bucks":
MAY A GENTLEMAN WEAR A FROCK-COAT AT AN EVENING PARTY? The N. Y. Home Journal, in a recent article upon changes in fashion, says:
"The disputed question—May a gentleman wear a frock-coat at an evening party? seems to have been decided in the affirmative; and accordingly, young gentlemen take particular pleasure in wearing that long